THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED

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RECONSTRUCTION LEGACY. CANBY'S JUDGE AND WHY.

...ed both political and personal, ... as follows:

... Co., N. C., ...

... Sir, ... I have received ... Judge Russell ... Governor of North Carolina we cannot ... certainty, for of late, Governors of North Carolina have done strangely unlawful things. But we do say that we very confidently believe he has not now, nor ever has had, any evidence of his election even by the men Canby permitted to vote, save the certificate of General Canby. We say further that in any Governor of North Carolina issued any commission to Mr. Russell we know of no authority by which he could have done so, save that same certificate of that same General Canby.

It has been charged, but with what truth we know not, that the comparison of the votes made in Charleston, showed that the Radical candidate for Governor, had not received a majority of the votes cast. Whether this charge be true we know not, but we do know that all the votes in that election were upon one ticket, and the presumption is, that if one candidate was defeated all were defeated. But whether true or false, Canby's certificate and his order settled everything, for that was the only evidence in the case.

And we do say, that for the power of the man who, from his residence in one State, could order the arrest and trial by military tribunal of citizens of another State; who appointed and removed at will, *by a telegram*, the highest State officials; who held the officers of cities and peace officers of counties "responsible" to himself for the performance of their duties; who opened and closed at will citizens' places of business and permitted or forbade traffic at will; who enlarged or limited suffrage at will; convened Conventions and seated and unseated members; who appropriated by military orders the money in the Public Treasury and levied and collected taxes, as to him might seem best, lacked nothing of being absolute.

Here is a man who was elected, if elected at all, at an election held under a military order from General Canby and by virtue of which order only, was it possible for any one to vote at all; by another order from that same General Canby who ordered the election, a large number of the voters of North Carolina were excluded from suffrage in violation of the Constitution of the State; the only evidence we have that this man received a majority of even the votes permitted to be cast, is a certificate of this same General Canby, who ordered his Post commander to see him put in possession of his Judgeship!

Do not these facts justify us in calling Mr. Russell, Canby's Judge? Where Judge is he, if not Canby's?

White men of the Fourth Judicial District are you willing to make "Canby's Judge" "the people's Judge?"

DO NEGROES DESIRE SOCIAL EQUALITY?

Commenting on the recent elopement of the daughter of a carpet-bagger at Port Gibson with a negro, the Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 9th, prints the following synopsis of the speech of a negro, who, it appears, is a member of the Mississippi Legislature, named Davenport:

"The time was not far distant when the Port Gibson affair would be regarded only as it would be nothing to colored ministers follow the example of that young lady. He would go further, and say there were thousands of females in women, many here in Vicksburg, who would do so today, were they not afraid. But these things would change, barriers would be broken down, for the white women now see that the negro is the coming man and that they have the control of the city and State governments.

If he were not a married man he could get the daughter of one of the best families in Vicksburg, and were he in the matrimonial market, he would buckle on a brace of revolvers and meet the women's brothers or fathers who would dare to interfere with his love affairs, or rather, attempt to prevent daughters and sisters from their choice in the selection of a good husband (whom they were anxious to have) among the colored men."

These sentiments, says the Mobile *Register*, it will be borne in mind, were uttered by a colored legislator of Mississippi to an assemblage of negroes and white Radicals, not one of whom uttered a protest against them, but all of whom must be regarded as applauding them, since silence gives consent.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Of Colonel ALFRED MOORE WADDELL, for the third time our candidate for Congress, the columns of the JOURNAL have made too frequent and too honorable mention for years past, to render it necessary for us to say a single word now.

Twice already has he borne the flag of our party in triumph. In 1870, in the very darkest hour of our political existence, when scarcely a ray of light brightened the sky, and in the very dying hours, as it were, of the campaign, he gallantly led the forlorn hope and snatched a brilliant victory from the very jaws of defeat. And again, in 1872, he approved himself to be worthy of the confidence that was reposed in him.

From one end of the district to the other, and in every part of it, he is thoroughly well known, and his renomination by the Convention at Magnolia under the operation of the two-thirds rule, shows beyond all doubt what a strong hold he has upon the affections of his constituents.

Soldier, scholar and statesman, as he was so happily characterized by Mr. DAVIS in his nominating address before the Convention, Colonel WADDELL received from its members proof of confidence and affection of which any man might well be proud.

Colonel ALLMAND ALEXANDER McKay, of Sampson, the candidate of our party for Judge in this Judicial District, is about forty-eight years of age, and has filled many high places of honor and trust in his native county. He was the Attorney for the county under the old County Court system. During Governor Bragg's term of office he was one of the Counsellors of State. He served with credit to himself for several terms in the Senate of North Carolina and as also a member of the Reconstruction Convention of 1865, assembled under orders from Andrew Johnson. In a word, in whatever position in life he has been placed, Colonel McKOY has acquitted himself with credit to himself and to his people. A man of varied and extensive legal learning, of spotless purity and irreproachable integrity, polite in his manners and courteous in his demeanor alike to rich and poor, and possessing both their confidence and their love, Colonel McKOY is well worthy of the high honor that has been conferred upon him.

Nor was the Convention less fortunate in its selection of a candidate for the office of Solicitor.

Captain WILLIAM S. NORMENT, of Robeson county, is a gentleman of whom we may well be proud. Graduating at Chapel Hill in the year 1857, he commenced at once the study of the law, and came to the bar during the next year. Just as he had laid the foundation of a good practice, the war came on, and he straightway took up arms in defence of his State. First, as a member of the 18th Regiment and subsequently as a Captain in the 51st Regiment of North Carolina Troops, for fours years Mr. NORMENT proved himself in camp and on the battle field to be a gallant soldier and officer, faithful and true in the discharge of all his duties. His immediate comrades say that where danger was greatest there NORMENT was sure to be. But it is not merely as a soldier that Captain NORMENT deserves commendation. He is a good lawyer, a man of fine mind a forcible speaker, and withal a man whose private character as well as his political record is without spot or blemish. After the war he was the Attorney for the county before the County Courts were abolished. He is at present a member of the lower House of the Legislature, where he has earned a truly enviable reputation.

With such candidates as these and presented to the people under such encouraging auspices, there can be no doubt of success if our party friends shall only do their duty. We have a clear Conservative majority in both the Judicial and the Congressional Districts. We have only to poll our acknowledged strength and the victory will be ours.

JUDICIAL GRAMMAR. CANBY'S JUDGE AS A LETTER WRITER.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication by the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It is understood to be substantially a fair sample of the letters Judge Russell has been sending to Conservatives in various parts of the District. The letter reads as follows:

WILMINGTON, May 9th, 1874.

Dear Sir:—I am a candidate for re-election. I am gratified to learn that every true Conservative and lover of law approve of my official course. I regard you as one of those men and am assured that I will largely be supported by them. If elected, and of it there seems no doubt, my future conduct will be what it has been in the past.

Yoars very truly,
DAN. L. RUSSELL.

"Jess so, Josiah." And that is exactly what is the matter, may it please your Honor. The people are terribly afraid that in what you intended to say in the last sentence of your letter you told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; in a word, that if re-elected your future conduct will be as bad as your past. And that is the very reason they do not intend to re-elect you.

The people do not want a man on the bench who disregards judicial propriety by going out of his way to make public proclamations to the negroes that he will sustain them in asserting their "right" to go wherever the white man goes; nor one who suspends judgment upon a convicted rogue for stealing a farmer's hard earned crop; nor one who suspends judgment on a man convicted of taking forcible possession of the house of a poor old widow woman and leaves the man in possession; nor one who has the Sheriff of a county arrested because that Sheriff required him to pay his taxes; nor one who seeks to bring the law-making power of the government of the State into disrepute by denouncing an act of the Legislature as worthy of no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians; nor do they want a man on the bench who insults, without provocation, venerable old men who have nearly reached their three-score years and ten!

But let us leave your Honor for a moment and consider your Honor's letter——a most unique production, that it may be safely said has few equals and no inferiors unless it be the work of some other Radical North Carolina Judge who rose with your Honor to the bench on Canby's certificate.

Plain people have an idea that Judges know something about grammar as well as law. It may be that this notion is a mere delusion left over from the times when Canby's certificate was not necessary to make a Judge—in short from the times in which your Honor's official life would never have begun. However that may be, the idea exists, and lest the rising generation, without regard to race or color may be misled by the fearful and reckless manner in which your Honor uses your parts of speech, it may not be out place to ask by what authority your Honor makes the plural verb *approve*, agree with a singular nominative. The rule if we remember aright, reads as follows:

A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person.

The use of the word *every* precludes the possibility of a plural nominative, for *every* is a distributive pronoun, the grammar says, and while relating to several persons or things "signifies each one of them separately."

Will your Honor rise to explain this little matter, or does your Honor hold that it is one of the inherent rights of your Court that no power on earth can control, to violate the laws of grammar as well as those of North Carolina, and that this time honored old rule, like the solemn act of the General Assembly is entitled to no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians?

And while your Honor is up will you be kind enough to explain also by what authority you make *those* and *them* refer to "*every* true Conservative"? The rule reads, if we remember aright, that

Pronouns must agree with the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number and person.

Does your Honor think this rule also worthy of no more respect than a resolution of a set of cross-roads politicians? Does your Honor think it is exactly consistent for one so tenacious and solicitous about contempt of court as yourself, to be so very reckless and indifferent about contempt of grammar?

Poor old Lindley Murray! Who ever thought he would be dragged down to the level of cross-roads politicians?

These little matters of grammar doubtless seem trifling to your Honor compared to the weightier matters of the law an *obiter dictum* on negro equality for instance. And it may be so, but really it does seem that a Judge on the bench, and especially one who is a candidate for re-election, ought not to send out electioneering letters so full of errors that even a small school boy would be spanked for. But this is not all.

"*If elected*," says the Judge, "and of *it* there seems no doubt." Now it is not to be denied that "*it*," or as some people say "*this*" means almost anything and possibly we ought therefore not to be surprised at any use the Judge might make of the word, but surely this is the first time we ever heard that "*it*" meant "*if elected*." If we recollect aright, "*it*" is a *pronoun* and the grammar says "a pronoun is a word used instead of a *noun* to avoid a disagreeable repetition of the noun." Will your Honor explain by what process "*if elected*" became a *noun*?

"My *future conduct* will be what *it* has been in the *past*," says the Judge! This caps the climax! Did ever any body before Judge Russell have any *future conduct* in the *past*?

And does Judge Russell think such a letter as this will fool any "true Conservative and lover of law."

Leave the bench Dan. and go to school again, or people will think you are in the wrong place and that you ought to be a candidate for the Legislature on the same ticket with Bill Moore, Brewington and Banks and the rest.

Bad law, bad manners, bad politics and bad grammar do not make a good Judge!

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Upon the recommendation of the Democratic Conservative Executive Committee of Wilson county, with the approval of the leading Conservatives in other parts of the District, the Wilson *Advance* and other Conservative papers place at their mast heads the name of George W. Blount, Esq., of Wilson, as our candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States. There is no truer or better man in the District than Mr. Blount, and he possesses, in an eminent degree, those high qualities, which should distinguish a member of Congress. In the language of the Committee who have brought him forward, "He is a gentleman of high character, moral and intellectual worth and undoubted patriotism."

The *Advance* closes its announcement with the following stirring appeal:

* * * * * * *

People of the second Congressional District! You now have it in your power to elect a worthy and honorable man to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. Can it be possible that you will prefer an incompetent and illiterate negro, one who has been convicted of bribe-taking as a Legislator, to George W. Blount, an honest, pure and upright man? Can the more intelligent and honest portion of the colored people commit such an act, when they know that it will bring disgrace, not only upon their own race, but upon the State of North Carolina? We hope and trust not.

Remember that the election law requires "THAT WHEN A VOTER IS CHALLENGED AT THE POLLS UPON DEMAND OF ANY CITIZEN OF THE STATE IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE ELECTION TO REQUIRE SAID VOTER BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO VOTE TO PROVE BY THE OATH OF SOME OTHER PERSON KNOWN TO THESE JUDGES THE FACT OF HIS RESIDENCE FOR THIRTY DAYS PREVIOUS THERETO IN THE COUNTY IN WHICH HE PURPOSES TO VOTE."

Remember also that the election law says "NO ELECTOR SHALL BE ENTITLED TO REGISTER OR VOTE IN ANY OTHER PRECINCT OR TOWNSHIP THAN THE ONE IN WHICH HE IS AN ACTUAL OR BONA FIDE RESIDENT ON THE DAY OF ELECTION, AND NO CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION SHALL BE GIVEN."

Helmbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and kindred organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. It is not safe to take **any** other. None but the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

DOES RADICALISM MEAN CIVIL RIGHTS?

It is a favorite dodge with the negro party in North Carolina to deny its identification with the civil rights outrage. While his Honor, Judge Russell, like the busy bee, is we trust improving the shining hours by adding to his stock of what he knows about grammar, we propose this morning to see what this negro party dodge is worth.

We have already shown extracts by the National, State and District Radical platforms that the party is fully committed to the doctrine of civil rights. This morning, space will permit us only to refer to some of the candidates now before the people and to state as briefly as may be what position they take in the premises.

Clinton L. Cobb has represented, or misrepresented, the people of the First Congressional District in the lower House of the National Legislature for three terms. Mr. Cobb has, on every occasion, spoken and voted for the passage of the civil rights bill. During the last session of the Congress, after the passage of the bill by the Senate, he voted to take it from the Speaker's table in the House, to the hindrance of other business of more practical benefit to the people of his State and nation. And yet, opposed as the negro party says it is to the bill, at a convention of that party held for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent that district in the next Congress, Mr. Cobb was endorsed by a renomination and the party is seeking to return him to Washington that he may again assist in the effort to inflict this curse upon our people.

John A. Hyman, colored, is the Radical candidate in the Second Congressional District of this State. John has been for several years a member of the State Senate from the county of Warren. As such a Senator, on the 17th day of December, 1873, he voted for a resolution introduced in the Senby Henry Eppes, colored, Senator from Halifax, strongly endorsing the Sumner Civil Rights bill, and urging the Congress of the United States to give it immediate effect by it enactment into a law.

In the Third District, Neill McKay is the candidate of the negro party for Congress. He is the man who told the negroes that if he was elected there would be "no parlor and no kitchen;" the man who told them to "vote down the wealth and intelligence of the country;" the man who received his nomination on a platform that expressly advocated the education of all classes without regard to race or color, and received it from the hands of white delegates and black delegates, who sat together and ate together at the same table and at the same time. So much for the negro party candidates for Congress, and now a word as the Judicial candidates.

Augustus S. Seymour, of Craven, is the negro party candidate for Judge in the Third Judicial District. Mr. Seymour has represented that county in both branches of the State Legislature; and, by his vote in favor of the Eppes resolution, hereinbefore mentioned, fixed his position upon the Civil Rights question.

In the Fourth Judicial District Mr. Russell is the candidate, though not the public nominee of the negro party. His celebrated Opera House *obiter dictum* shows that he holds Civil Rights to be a higher law than even an act of Congress. Professedly independent, because too regardful of the sacred character of the exalted position to seek it through the medium of a party nomination, he is, in fact, the candidate of a party, and is now openly engaged in a canvass of Brunswick county.

In the Raleigh District Mr. Harris, the negro party candidate for Solicitor, openly announced his endorsement of Mr. Sumner and his Civil Rights bill.

How is it with other candidates? In Wake county, James H. Harris, a negro, is the candidate of the negro party for the Legislature. He voted for Eppes' resolution endorsing Sumner's Civil Rights Bill in the Senate last winter.

In Craven county, Dudley, another negro, who introduced a Civil Rights Bill of his own, into the Legislature last winter, and Abbott, also a negro who favored Civil Rights, are the candidates of their party for the Legislature.

Mr. McCabe, white, who voted to ask Congress to pass the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate, is now the regular nominee of the negro party for Clerk of the Court, in Edgecombe county.

Willis Bunn, negro, of the same county, who also favored Civil Rights in the Legislature, is now the candidate of the negro party in his county for re-election.

Joseph Cobb, white, in the same county, who also favored Civil Rights in the Legislature, is the candidate of the negro party for Sheriff in the same county.

In the county of New Hanover, Heaton, white; Brewington and Banks, negroes, avowed advocates of Civil Rights, are candidates of the negro party. Duncan Holmes, also an avowed Civil Rights advocate, has just been made an Alderman of the city of Wilmington. Edward Cantwell, white, who has long publicly favored Sumner's bill, and who now advises negroes to vote for no man who is not favorable to Civil Rights, is the candidate of the negro party for the Senate.

These are a few instances of avowed Civil Rights candidates of the negro party that occur to us just now. Can any sane man doubt that the party nominating and supporting them is a negro equality party?

"Horse-Men," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

HON. APPLETON OAKSMITH.

[From the Raleigh News.]

The individual whose name heads this articles is an independent candidate, so-called, for the lower house of the General Assembly from the county of Carteret.

On the 18th day of January, A. D. 1873, a bill to be entitled an Act to incorporate the Midland N. C. Railroad was introduced in the State Senate.—The list of incorporators was large, including many persons resident in England, France and Germany, as well as citizens of this State.

Mr. Oaksmith admits that he prepared the bill; and *among the names of the foreign incorporators we find his own.* Less than two years ago, then, by his own admission, Mr. Oaksmith was not a citizen of North Carolina nor of the United States. The naturalization laws of the latter government require a residence of *five* years as a condition of citizenship; so that Mr. Appleton Oaksmith cannot represent the county of Carteret in the General Assembly of North Carolina because he is not a citizen of the United States!

Stand aside Mr. Oaksmith.

[From the Newbernian]

To the People of Carteret.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—I find in the *Newbernian* of this date, in an account of a political discussion had at Beaufort on Saturday last, the following:

"The political excitement was intense and such as has never occurred in Carteret since the civil war. Dr. Martin administered to this self-constituted English *gentleman* and grand London financier, whose unwarranted arrogance and foolish conceit makes him the subject of ridicule by all sensible people, such a scathing as he never felt before and will not soon forget. Dr. Martin read from the Public Laws of North Carolina, the bill incorporating the Midland Railroad Company, in which he, Oaksmith, was styled, "Appleton Oaksmith, Esq., of Great Britain, France and Germany." In reply, Oaksmith stated that the bill had been altered or interpolated, and that as originally drawn and passed by the Legislature did not read as above.

"Maj. Engelhard being introduced, delivered an interesting and forcible address, which seemed to be appreciated by all present. In the course of his remarks, Major Engelhard, as a friend of Col. Saunders, the Chief Clerk of the State Senate, pronounced the statement that the bill was not correctly published as passed by the Legislature, or that it was the least changed after being passed, as made by Oaksmith, to be an arrant, deliberate and willful lie.

"S. D. Pool, Jr., coming forward in behalf of Col. Pool, the principal Clerk of the House, characterized the statement a base falsehood from beginning to end."

In reference to the above, I desire simply to say for myself what my friend, Major Engelhard, was kind enough in my absence to say for me, to-wit: that the charge that the Midland Railroad Bill was changed by me after its passage, or before its passage except by order of the Senate, is an arrant, deliberate and willful lie.

Very respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS,
Clerk of Senate.

Col. Waddell asked Neill McKay, at Evanan's X Roads, Sampson county, last Thursday, whether he would quit the Radical party in case the Civil Rights bill passes next winter. He was mum. Col. Waddell said he asked the same at Averysboro and received no reply.

THE POOR MAN'S CHILD—EVERY WORD OF IT TRUE!

The Raleigh *News* hits the nail on the head in the following lines. The election is rapidly approaching in this State, and these words are a timely warning to every man who has a white skin against the hellish designs of Radicalism. Says the *News*:

Give, from any cause—from apathy, dissension, or by reason of independent candidates—the control of the next General Assembly to the Republican party; and then let the Congress of the United States pass, as it will pass, the Civil Rights bill, and what then becomes of the white children of poor parents in North Carolina and other States of the South?

Simply, that such children of the poor will be forced to associate in every public school with negroes, for under the constitution of this State the Legislature can force them to do so. Not the children of the rich! No! No! They may be spared the indignity, for they have other means of education, but the children of the daily laborer, of the men and the women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. These children of God's pensioners, the poor, these only are to suffer if our enemies triumph in August.

But they must not triumph. Let every white man who loves his child go to work now and go to the polls in August, and the victory is ours.

We are informed that Judge Russell in his speech at Town Creek on Friday, said the newspapers had misrepresented him.

The Editors of the JOURNAL *dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove a single charge this paper has brought against him.*

If the JOURNAL *has falsely accused Judge Russell the public ought to know the fact.*

The JOURNAL *and its editors are responsible for what has appeared in its columns and dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove its charges.*

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so his mess and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indication of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have almost an instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a billious attack. They are sold by all druggists. may15-1m

Columbus all Right—500 Majority!

WHITEVILLE, July 22, 1874.

Messrs. Editors:

The campaign opens finely in Columbus. The whole Conservative force is in solid line. The fight is going on in splendid style for our side. Maj. Engelhard spoke to-day to the unwavering Democracy of Williams Township. He was listened to with marked attention and his excellent speech was received with enthusiastic applause. He reviewed in a masterly manner the corruptions of the Radical party. He fully exposed the fallacy and folly of men who claim to be Radicals and get up as candidates and say that they are opposed to "civil rights." He showed conclusively that the Radical party is fully committed to this miserable doctrine, and that the candidates who are asking for the Radical vote and saying that they are opposed to civil rights, are but attempting to deceive the white people and get their votes to aid them into power, that they may assist in carrying into effect this mischievous measure. He fixed Neill McKay and Daniel L. Russell with Civil Rights, and called upon the people to come to the polls and vote down these men who are ashamed of their party and principles.

Thos. H. Sutton, Ku-Klux Tommy, made an ineffectual attempt to reply. His speech had no point or argument, and fell still-born and dead as it was delivered.

Major Engelhard replied for ten minutes, and Tommy was completely riddled and ruined, and looked as if he would give twelve years of his life if he had never been there.

The county candidates announced themselves in short but handsome speeches.

A spicy discussion arose between Capt. Richardson, the regular Conservative candidate, and his Independent opponent, N. L. Williamson, in which Richardson showed himself more than a match for the man who thinks himself superior to his countymen, that he can tower above them in wisdom, and that he is more especially interested in his own success than his country's. When Richardson let the old man drop he was a pitiful object, and looked as if he wished that he or Richardson had been a thousand miles away.

Colonel French, candidate for the Senate from the Fifteenth District, next addressed the people. He spoke in a clear and precise manner, every word he said went right home to the hearts of the people, and carried conviction to every one present that now is the time for action. His speech was hailed with cheers. Colonel French is a favorite with our people. Every man is now to the front, and Columbus will send 500 majority to greet her sister counties on the 6th of August. ARIUS.

Victims of Obscure Disease, seeking safety and restored health, should use Dr. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. This article is officinal and standard. It is, moreover, the only preparation that develops the full value of Buchu as a diuretic. It is a perfect specific for all diseases of the urinary organs in male or female. Beware of counterfeits and imitations, which unscrupulous men are endeavoring to palm off upon Dr. Helmbold's reputation. Look for the Doctor's signature on the wrapper.

Between Ourselves, Ladies—The most inestimable of your charms is a perfect set of teeth, and nothing under the sun is as certain to perpetuate that charm as, the daily use of Sozodont

Speaking in Brunswick—Kindly Words for the Journal.

SHALLOTTE, N. C., July.

Messrs. Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—First thing, my thanks, "our thanks," the thanks of Shallotte district for the valuable documents received from your office. They are being read by every white man and every white woman in the district. The verdict is our hope, and our salvation is in the JOURNAL and the Democracy. Right now let me say in the name of Shallotte, God bless you. This day it was advertised that Hon. Geo. Davis, of blessed Confederate memory, and Hon. Alfred Waddell, M. C., would address the people and I assure you dear editors, that the Democracy and their wives, for mark you Messrs. Editors, all the white men of our district are Democrats, so are the women—we have no Conservatives, for, to be white now, is to be a Democrat. Well, three hundred voters, white, with their wives and daughters, assembled at Peter Rourk's residence, to hear what Mr. Davis and Mr. Waddell had to say on the subject of civil rights, for let me tell you Messrs. Editors, that the ladies are a little concerned in this matter, for when the Democracy was a power and held up its head, the women, God bless them, had no fear, but now when Conservatism seems to pervade, they seem to be timorous, but thank God, Messrs Editors, our great orator George Davis, came out square and drew the line, "Black or white," Democratic or Republican," and the response was, from the throbbing pulse and beating heart of that vast multitude, men and women, a transcendent Amen, "So, be it" to all the words he uttered. Waddell's speech was the greatest of his life. By his efforts he doubly endeared himself to the Democratic voters of this district. And Messrs. Editors the effects of the speeches combined, will be counted in the votes polled on the 6th day of next August. We shall give the Democratic candidate a largely increased majority. I can put my hands on 60 voters gained by the enlightenment produced by our great Democratic gathering on Wednesday last.

Gentlemen of the JOURNAL go on in the good fight that you are now waging for the good cause, for as sure as the sun shines, Democracy in the end will be triumphant.

God bless you a thousand times, God bless you.

Yours forever,
TAR HEEL.

Have arrangements been made to challenge persons improperly registered, on Saturday before election day?

Have arrangements been made to ensure the registration of all Conservative voters?

Have arrangements been made to secure a full turn out of the white voters on election day?

Have arrangements been made to detect and challenge persons offering to vote fraudulently?

Have arrangements been made to carry the lame and the feeble to the polls?

These things must all be attended to, and speedily too. There is no time to be wasted.

POLL-HOLDERS ATTENTION!

Poll-holders will take notice that five separate boxes are required at the election on the 6th of August, viz:

1. For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
2. For Member of Congress.
3. For Judge and Solicitor.
4. For Senators and Members of the House.
5. For County officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 23, 1874.

Charles H. Robinson, Esq., Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—Your Committee made a tour of inspection to the public works for improving the Harbor during the present week. On Tuesday, the 21st, we visited the two Inlets, or swashes across the beach, (alluded to in our report of the 22d of May last.) Also the old breakwater, and beach adjacent, Zeke's Island and Federal Point. The next day was appointed for a visit to Bald Head and its surroundings but was prevented from doing so by a storm of wind and rain.

Since our report of the 22d of May last, no work whatever has been done. As then advised the appropriation was entirely exhausted in the early part of April.

The swash alluded to in our last report as being between two and three hundred feet wide has considerably contracted, being now not more than 50 or 60 feet wide, and appears disposed to close itself, although quite deep, and the water passes through with great velocity.

The second swash is wider than the first, probably 75 to 100 feet wide and appears quite deep also; not having seen it before, we are unable to say whether it is enlarging or contracting. We think they could be closed with very little labor or expense. It has been suggested that these swashes are not dangerous, and will probably close themselves by the operations of nature, owing to the extensive marshes and shallow water of the bay intervening in a distance of some two miles or more between them and deep water of the river. This may be true, and we hope it may prove so, but we should feel much better satisfied if they did not exist.

The point of beach (previously alluded to as in a dangerous condition) has not worn any since last reported, but rather enlarged and strengthened, which is a very encouraging feature; the beach beyond, however, is evidently washing, which may, to some extent, be attributed to portions of it, which are still exposed to the action of the wind, not being protected by brushfences and shrubbery.

The break-water is in very good condition except the northern end of it, next to Zeke's Island, being laid in shallow water, has been somewhat undermined, and this, added to some leaks, has produced a current passing through, sufficient to prevent the formation of beach in front. This can be easily remedied, and no doubt will receive attention as soon as the spring operations commence.

Zeke's Island presents no new or changed features.

The deflecting break-water at Federal Point stands very well. The old current passing outside of it seems to create an eddy below, which has the appearance of forming a roof or shoal from its point far out into the inlet, curving toward Federal Point shore, some distance below. If this appearance proves a reality, then we have another very encouraging feature in the operations of the work.

The suction dredge Woodbury, arrived from Baltimore about a week ago, and is now undergoing some necessary repairs, which will probably require a week or two to complete, when she will be ready for work on Baldhead channel, from which we may reasonably expect valuable results as nature is disposed to favor it, there now being more water upon it, than upon the rip of the old, or western channel, and is being generally used by vessels of 12½ feet and under, and we think from an examination of the Coast Survey map of soundings, recently made by Mr. Vinal, and the statements of some of the pilots, that 14, or even 15 feet may be towed safely through it.

The steam tug *Union* is still in Baltimore receiving a new boiler and general repairs; in a few weeks we may expect to see her in position, when active operations will commence again.

The last Congress made an appropriation of $150,000 for this work, during the present fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, which is thought by some to be liberal. Perhaps it is, comparatively, but in reality it is inadequate to a successful issue of the work in hand. We hoped for a larger amount, but must be content with this, and should nature favor the work in the future as it has done in the past, our Superintending Engineer will be able to make a good report of the appropriation.

We are pleased to say, that Capt. Phillips returned some days ago, and is now at his old post, which seems to suit him so well, and we trust he will earn new laurels in this new field in the science of engineering.

We feel gratified in being able to state that the general situation of affairs is much better condition than we expected to find them, and encourages the Chamber upon the encouraging aspect before us, tendering the hope that the operations of the present fiscal year will greatly facilitate the commerce and navigation of our port.

Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT,
GEO. HARRIS,
ALEX. SPRUNT,
Committee.

Liberal Action.

We understand that Hon. T. C. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington & Weldon, and the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads, has ordered a reduction of twenty per cent. in the freight on naval stores over those two roads, the said reduction to continue until spirits turpentine shall be worth 35 cents per gallon and rosin $2 per barrel in this market. Mr. Bridgers' liberal action in this matter is in keeping with the interest he has shown by the Presidents of these roads in reducing their charges from 40 to 20 cent, and we are informed on good authority. A that the authorities of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad will be liberal and are always ready to co-operate with the merchants of this city in any measure that will benefit the trade and commerce of this city and the interior. The entire success of financial measures now on foot, will cost the people of this city and vicinity but little more than the necessary outlay of country tributary to the

The Constitutional Convention of 1868 was, as our readers will remember, a body of whom every man was a whelmingly Republican in the membership.

By that Convention, in the interest of all the decent people of the State, the marriage of a white man with a negro woman, and the cohabitation of parties to such marriage, was declared criminal, and we understand that a republican party has formally signified its willingness to leave the road for five years and run it, paying an interest of six per cent. on the amount invested, and agreeing to furnish the rolling stock. Speed the day, say we, when we can go from the cars at Wilmington and in a half hour be landed at the sea coast, with out trouble and without exposure to the sun and weather, and all for twenty-five cents.

No Other Medicine ever attained such an unprecedented sale as Helmbold's Buchu. Its name and fame are known everywhere, and it deserves its great reputation, for it has undoubted merit. It is warranted to cure all diseases of the kidneys and the urinary organs. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine has proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle.

The trees all along the Thames embankment are beginning to grow handsomely. Five years from now the roadway will be one of the finest in all Europe.

Major McClammy Declines.

PORTER'S NECK, July 23d, 1874.

W. H. BERNARD,
Chairman Dem. Con. Ex. Com.

SIR:—Your letter of 22d July, informing me of my nomination by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party of this county as a candidate to represent them in the next Legislature, has been received. In reply thereto, while I cannot but feel grateful for this renewed a surance of confidence, I regret to say that circumstances of a private and personal nature, compel me to decline the nomination. Accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you made known to me the action of the Committee.

With much respect,
Your obedient servant,
C. W. MCCLAMMY, JR.

Declination of Mr. Wm A. Wright.

W. H. Bernard, Esq., Chairman Democratic Conservative Committee for the County of New Hanover:

DEAR SIR:—I am requested by Mr. W. A. Wright, who is absent from the city, to decline for him the nomination as one of the Board of County Commissioners, tendered him by the Committee of which you are Chairman. His personal affairs occupy his time to such an extent, that it would be impossible for him to serve, if elected. He desires me to return his thanks to the Committee for their expression of confidence. Very respectfully,

CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

WILMINGTON, July 25, 1874.

We are informed that Judge Russell in his speech at Town Creek on Friday, said the newspapers had misrepresented him.

The Editors of the JOURNAL *dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove a single charge this paper has brought against him.*

If the JOURNAL *has falsely accused Judge Russell the public ought to know the fact.*

The JOURNAL *and its Editors are responsible for what has appeared in its columns and dare and defy Judge Russell to disprove its charges.*

The New Post Office.

By permission of Col. F. R. Brink, our Post Master, we yesterday accompanied by over the new postoffice building, corner of Chestnut and Second streets. The building is of two stories, the first floor to be used for postal purposes, and the upper for a United States Court Room. Entrance to the postoffice is by a recess on the two streets, by which access is admitted into the public lobby. To the extreme right of this lobby is the private office of the Postmaster and to the left the entrance into the main room, which is very large, afford the ample room for the reception and delivery of the mails. The general delivery, which is to be double, is in front of the entrance, and to the right of both the money order, stamp and registering offices, while on the left will be a large row of boxes. These are to be ample in number—two hundred and six hundred boxes. The wood work on this building is to be of native cypress, varnished, but require a week or two to complete, when she will be ready for work on Baldhead channel, from which we may reasonably expect valuable results as nature is disposed to favor it, there now being more water upon it, than upon the rip of the old, or western channel, and is being generally used by vessels of 12½ feet and under, and we think from an examination of the Coast Survey map of soundings, recently made by Mr. Vinal, and the statements of some of the pilots, that 14, or even 15 feet may be towed safely through it.

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Respectfully submitted,
H. NUTT,
GEO. HARRIS,
ALEX. SPRUNT,
Committee.

Liberal Action.

We understand that Hon. T. C. Bridgers, President of the Wilmington

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:

STEPHEN D. POOL,

OF CRAVEN.

For Congress, Third Congressional District:

A. M. WADDELL,

OF NEW HANOVER.

For Judge, Fourth Judicial District:

A. A. McKOY,

OF SAMPSON.

For Solicitor, Fourth Judicial District:

W. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874

VOL. VIII. NO. 5.

FREE TRADE.

SPEECH FROM HIRAM COBB, POND.

WILL BE HEARD AT CLINTON TO-DAY.

THE DEMOCRATS TO GO TO WAYNE

Special to N. C. Gazette.

CLINTON, July 30.

Hiram Cobb, Pond, Democratic candidate for Congress from this District, will address the people at this place to-morrow. He will be met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens from Duplin, Wayne and Sampson, and escorted to the speaking ground in procession. Hiram will be heard by large crowds, for no doubt the people will gather from all parts of the district to hear the speech of the man who has been the pet of the Democracy for the last seven years.

The Democrats will go to Wayne to-morrow.

Col Wm H Bernard, of Wilmington, and Col Wm A Allen, of Angola, are also in town. The indications are that the Democratic ticket will be elected. W

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL MEN—ENG.

Hercules Dent Co., Dr. Co.
New Haven, Conn., July 30.
Washington, N. C., July 30.
The Democratic Congressional Committee of New Hanover will meet on the same day and the same place hereinbefore designated, but at 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 M.

Wm. H. BERNARD,
Chairman.

County Canvass.

Maj. C. W. McClammy will address the people at the voting place of Masonboro Township, Wednesday, August 5th, at 12 o'clock noon. He will also speak at Humphreys's, in Harnett County, Thursday, August 6th, at one hour.

Mr. Luke H. McClammy will speak at Meadow Bridge, Grant Township, Friday, August 7th, at 12 o'clock.

D & W Ct

Sneed's Ferry.

Col. Waddell is prevented by circumstances beyond his control from filling his appointment at Sneed's Ferry, on the 30th inst., and it is a source of sincere regret to him, as we know.

David Barton Heard From—A Posse in Search of Him—A Pistol Thrust in the Sheriff's Face.

Information having been received by Sheriff Black to the effect that David Martin, the escaped lunatic from Wake County, had been recently seen at Hilton, the Sheriff started, with a posse of seven or eight men, on Sunday night, started to that locality. He posted his men, and was accompanied by Deputy Martin, Jr., and one or two others, approached the house and knocked at the door. Heard was directly opened by Sneed, who was informed by the Sheriff that Sheriff Black wished to see him. Sneed replied that he was not dressed, but would be out directly. He went into the house, and in a few minutes Edwards Beaman opened the door and invited Black to enter. The latter promptly complied by laying hold of Heard and attempting to arrest him. Heard resisted, and a struggle ensued, during which Heard drew a pistol and thrust it in the face of the Sheriff, who seized the weapon and wrested it from Heard. Heard then broke away from the officers and ran into the house, where he was recaptured. He was then handcuffed, and after receiving a comfortable breakfast, was taken to Wilmington, and lodged in jail. Heard was apparently in a state of great excitement, and Sheriff Black was compelled to use considerable force to overcome his resistance. Heard is now confined in the jail at this place, and will be kept under close guard until the meeting of the Grand Jury, when he will be examined as to his sanity.

Public Schools.

Mr. Jno. Hedrick, Superintendent of Public Schools, has appointed the following Trustees for the Public Schools of Wilmington, for the ensuing year:

Wm. Calder, Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Jno. Dawson, Jno. Wilder, Jno. Hedrick, Jno. Walker, Jno. Dawson, Jr., Jno. Wilder, Jr., Jno. Hedrick, Jr., Jno. Walker, Jr., Jno. Dawson, Sr., Jno. Wilder, Sr., Jno. Hedrick, Sr., Jno. Walker, Sr.

The Trustees will meet on Monday, August 3d, at 12 M., at the Superintendent's office, to organize.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

The steamship Wilmington, Capt. Lewis, will leave Wilmington for Fayetteville and way landings, on Saturday, August 1st, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Woolen, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

July 30, 1874.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The general mercantile markets, with one or two exceptions, have exhibited little animation during the past week, and the volume of trade for the week has been as large as could have been expected. In every store and warehouse of our city we notice preparations are being made for the fall trade, and a larger business being done here so far than has been done for several years. The general trade of the country is improving. From every section and inland town the advices are the same for the fall trade, and it is less the unforeseen disaster that overtake us, we see no reason why business in the fall months should not be very large. Let us hope that such may be the case. Our merchants are making ample preparations, and are determined to meet with a liberal support.

Be it resolved, That we congratulate the Republican party of the county of New Hanover on the auspicious results of the deliberations of our trusted delegates and committees, and that we pledge ourselves to march forward to the polls on the 6th of August next, with lock step, shoulder to shoulder, and with a united front, as we do not have, assured of a triumphant victory.

Be it elected, That we say to Alfred Lloyd, Aug. H. Morris and Delaware Nixon, that unless you publicly, by card, withdraw your names as candidates from off what is called the "Ring" ticket, and support the regular ticket, you cannot receive the support of the Democracy of this county, as a party, for place, and as such we declare the Canty Executive Committee to support the regular ticket and not the dates in your stead.

The mass meeting was addressed by C. E. Ronk, James Heaton and a number of negro carpet-baggers for the purpose of South or, as he writes it, Smyth. We arrived on the ground too late to hear Roark, but we did not lose much. Heaton's remarks were particularly devoted to the machinations of Mayor Cuyler, Maj. Manning and Smyth or Smith, and finished the most exciting topics of the evening. This negro, be it remembered, is recently Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, by which so many of the poor negroes of Wilmington were defrauded out of their hard earned money. Cuyler, with a number of the leading Democrats of the city, was charged with complicity in the robbery of the bank, and Heaton, who was the cashier, was the tool of the Radical party in this county. Such are the men who are to represent the Democracy of the nation, and to whom we are down to a regular Republican ticket, and from the large vote which we shall receive from the county, we have no doubt that we will be successful.

Mr. Heaton was followed by Col. Waddell in one of the finest speeches which we have ever listened. For hour and twenty minutes he revealed the political issues of the day and gave an account of his stewardship in force and eloquence and humor it held his audience spell-bound, and which was received with demonstrations of applause.

Maj. McClammy, a favorite son of New Hanover, attempted to excuse himself, but, giving way to the wishes of the crowd, delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign. His points were well made, his reasoning sound and his language was eloquent. Maj. McClammy is one of the finest speakers in this section of the State.

Every one expressed himself well pleased with the speeches, and all seem to earnest and determined upon success. The thanks of the Club were returned to the speakers.

This Club, of which Dr. W. T. Enloe is President, is doing good service in this campaign. Our friends may expect a full vote in that township.

Fair Association.

The subscribers to the new Fair Association met last evening at the Purcell House. A majority of the stock being represented, Col. S. L. Fremont was called to the Chair, and Maj. J. A. Engelhard was appointed Secretary.

The Committee appointed on organization reported in favor of electing three Trustees who should hold the property until a Charter could be obtained. Messrs. Henry Nutt, S. L. Fremont and W. L. DeRosset were elected Trustees.

The following officers were then elected:

President, Henry Nutt; Secretary, Joseph A. Engelhard; Treasurer, Thomas C. DeRosset; Marshal, Geo. Kidder; Directors—S. L. Fremont, J. A. Willard, F. W. Kerchner, A. Weill, G. Z. French, C. W. McClammy, C. P. McIntie, C. D. Myers, W. L. DeRosset, O. G. Parsley, Jr., J. W. Atkinson, W. A. Parsons and James Norwood.

Other matters were attended to of importance, after which the meeting adjourned.

Heimbold's Buchu is the great family medicine for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Full directions accompany each bottle. Look out for counterfeits. The genuine has the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Heimbold. It is not safe to take any other. Remember the genuine guaranteed. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

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to relieve the market from the general condition of dullness which has for a considerable time prevailed. No changes have transpired in quotations, and the market may be said to have been a little steadier, but at the close there is nothing doing, and it would be difficult to place lots, unless at a concession of 1 cent, while holders are unwilling to grant this.

On the condition of the crops, &c., the Financial Chronicle says: It seems probable that the crop of 1874-75 will not be very much later than that of 1873-74, nor will likely to encounter the obstacles arising from a financial panic to being speedily marketed. Hence, there is little inclination to carry any quantity of the present crop over with the view of realizing, and the rule above the gravity of Liverpool, indeed, with this season has been a difficult matter. Besides, the market would not be heavy under quieter accounts from Europe and a contradiction of the heavy reports from the ravages of caterpillars in Alabama. For future delivery the market has been quite variable, the early months showing weakness and the later months recovering. Monday opened with a very buoyant tone, on advices of continued rains in the Atlantic States, and more or less injury from caterpillars at many points. The rains in Southern Texas and in some parts of Alabama and on the Atlantic coast have been sufficiently prolonged to raise to grass a great start, and cause some injury in other ways and the fear of it long; but there has been some relief to the drought of Tennessee and Arkansas, and on the whole the drawbacks to the progress of the present crop are generally thought to be but slight as compared to the favorable prospects of the reports in most sections, and the latter have caused much appreciation, and hence while we see weakness in August, November and December, we have been looking upward. Do not, we have been looking upward. Do not, we have been looking upward. He weakness in August represents the larger of the latter months is the reflection of the reports of injury which a period will be done to the crop very early. Besides it must be noted that there is a general revival of speculative feeling in the leading staples of domestic merchandise, which of it may lead to important results."

The receipts at our port for the week were as follows:

Friday	16 bales.
Saturday	18 "
Monday	33 "
Tuesday	13 "
Wednesday	15 "
Thursday	16 "
Total	100 bales.

against 107 bales for last week.

The general Cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 5,669 bales, against 9,454 bales last week, 8,751 bales the previous week and 8,428 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1873, 3,764,155 bales, against 3,592,992 bales for the same period of 1872-73, showing an increase since September 1, 1873, of 201,263 bales. The exports for the week ending, reach a total of 10,530 bales, of which 7,795 were to Great Britain, 1,067 to France, and 1,668 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 187,670 bales.

The following are the official quotations to-day:

Low Ordinary	11 cents.
Ordinary	12 "
Good Ordinary	13 "
Strict Good Ordinary	14 "
Low Middling	15 "
Strict Low Middling	15½ "
Middling	15¾ "

FOREIGN.—There was some increase in the demand for spot cotton shortly after the date of our last report, and a better business was obtained for the week. For the past few days it has been very little doing, the chief features being the lower grades of which there is a large supply, and which are offered at a concession of ¼ cent, while holders are unwilling to grant this.

On the condition of the crops, &c., the Financial Chronicle says: It seems probable that the crop of 1874-75 will not be very much later than that of 1873-74, nor will likely to encounter the obstacles arising from a financial panic to being speedily marketed. Hence, there is little inclination to carry any quantity of the present crop over with the view of realizing, and the rule above the gravity of Liverpool, indeed, with this season has been a difficult matter. Besides, the market would not be heavy under quieter accounts from Europe and a contradiction of the heavy reports from the ravages of caterpillars in Alabama. For future delivery the market has been quite variable, the early months showing weakness and the later months recovering. Monday opened with a very buoyant tone, on advices of continued rains in the Atlantic States, and more or less injury from caterpillars at many points. The rains in Southern Texas and in some parts of Alabama and on the Atlantic coast have been sufficiently prolonged to raise to grass a great start, and cause some injury in other ways and the fear of it long; but there has been some relief to the drought of Tennessee and Arkansas, and on the whole the drawbacks to the progress of the present crop are generally thought to be but slight as compared to the favorable prospects of the reports in most sections, and the latter have caused much appreciation, and hence while we see weakness in August, November and December, we have been looking upward. Do not, we have been looking upward. He weakness in August represents the larger of the latter months is the reflection of the reports of injury which a period will be done to the crop very early. Besides it must be noted that there is a general revival of speculative feeling in the leading staples of domestic merchandise, which of it may lead to important results."

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874.

STATE NEWS.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: McFadyen's Springs, on Little River, near Manchester, has become a great place of resort now for our people. Many are building cabins there, and the waters are delightful and healthful.

The Raleigh News says: It is almost certain that we shall gain the Senator from this county, if not one or more members of the House. What a happy exchange it would be, from Jim Harris to our gallant standard-bearer, Chas. M. Busbee.

The Raleigh Crescent says: There lives in Wake county a lady whose father is her brother, her grandfather is her father, her grandmother is her mother, her mother is her sister, her aunts are her sisters, her sister is her niece, her uncles are her brothers, her brother is her nephew, and her niece is her first cousin. We vouch for the being true, as our authority is the best, and can be had at this office.

The Raleigh News says: We are told in town from a letter received in the city on Friday, that the health of Gen. Dockery's person is seriously affected. He has never had Bright's disease of the kidneys, as stated by some of our contemporaries. His disease was jaundice, which has affected him all the spring—aggravated by an injury to his back. His health is better now than it has been for months.

The Tarboro Enquirer Southerner says: Dr. Louis Pender has given us the particulars of an outrage perpetrated upon his brother, who is a weak-minded but perfectly harmless person. It seems that he was missed out in the woods not far from his home and entirely stripped of every article of clothing and left in that condition. There is evidence too that he was whipped upon his naked body by the persons who committed the outrage.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Mr. Daniel McDiarmid, one of the most prominent, useful and energetic citizens of this county, died at his residence, some seven miles north of town, on Tuesday last. He has suffered for many months from paralysis and heart disease. He represented this county in the Legislature one years; county in the Legislature one years; was a most liberal and successful business man, and leaves a bereaved family and many friends to mourn his loss.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Opera House was again last night lighted and thrown open to the public as it was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The drop curtain and scenery are now all arranged, and they are unexceptionably tastyful and beautiful. All unite in the opinion that the Opera House is a perfect success of its kind, and that nothing is needed to make it all it should be. The last finishing strokes will be put on to-day.

The Reidsville Times says: We are called upon to mourn the sad death of Rev. Major McNair, which occurred at his residence near Tuscarora, in this county, on Monday. The death of Mr. McNair is a public loss; not only as the first citizen of the county, but as a public school, a place where boys and young men of limited means received a thorough and substantial education, is now vacant. Mr. McNair was a benefactor to his race, and many of a race of and boys he was spent in the school room.

Mr. John Sheridrige, writing to the Rockingham Spirit says: I send you an account of one day's work of one sawmill, "The Champion Mill." On Tuesday, the 21st of July, we ran our mill nine hours and sawed *one thousand and one hundred and nine* feet of lumber. The mill is driven by a 40 inch Angeh Turbine Water Wheel, a 7 foot head, 320 inches of water at full gate. Can any one beat that? If you can let us hear from you. Who will take up the gauntlet? We are speaking for a race, and challenge any Mill in the State.

Proceedings of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party of Wilson County.

WILSON, The time is approaching when the people of this Congressional District will be called on to vote for a Congressman, and whereas they are anxious and desirous of casting their suffrages for a true and honest white man, and whereas the Republican party have placed in nomination for that high and exalted position John A. Hyman, negro, who is totally deficient, both morally and intellectually, to represent a free and intelligent people, and whereas we have learned with regret that the meeting at Goldsboro, on the 8th inst., failed to make any nomination, and being fully convinced that the interests of the Democratic Conservative party, not only of this District, but of the State of North Carolina, imperatively demand that the organization of our party should be kept up and that the honest voters of the District should be allowed an opportunity to record their votes at the ballot box against corruption and the odious doctrine of social equality, and whereas the time is too short to expect to get a formal expression of the sentiments of the people in convention and animated solely by a desire to promote the cause which we have so much at heart, and without arrogating to ourselves any disposition to dictate to our friends in other parts of the district,

The Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee for Wilson county do recommend to the honest men of the District the name of George W. Blount, of Wilson, a gentleman of high character, moral and intellectual worth, and undoubted patriotism, and most earnestly urge them to give him their most cordial and earnest support on the 6th day of August next.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to furnish a copy to the Democratic papers in the District, and in Raleigh and Wilmington, and request them to publish the same.

R. W. KING, Chairman.
S. M. WARREN, Secretary.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Old Hickory's Nerve Jackson's Duel with Dickinson.

Dickinson was a promising young man belonging to a highly respectable family in Nashville, and the junior of [illegible] several years. Attached [illegible] and hostile faction, he [illegible] a rivalry where none really [illegible], and being in the habit of drinking too freely, occasionally made remarks which would not bear repetition. Of course they were repeated, and to the one of all others most deeply interested.

When the first offense of this sort transpired Jackson went to Dickinson's father-in-law, told what he had heard, and begged him to guard, if possible, against a similar occurrence in the future. The warning was of no avail, for when the wine was again in the ascendant Dickinson threw out the same slurs, and this time they cost him his heart's blood.

The duel ostensibly originated in a horse race, which, by the way, was never run; but the animus of it, so far as Jackson was concerned, lay in the fact that Dickinson had spoken ill of Mrs. Jackson. Dickinson was a dead shot; could hit a half dollar at ten paces, kill birds on the wing, and perform other miraculous feats with the pistol. He was as brave and cool as he was skilful and never entertained a doubt as to the result of the combat. The arrangement was that when the word was given they could fire as soon as they pleased. Jackson, knowing Dickinson's superior quickness with his weapon, resolved not to attempt to get the first fire, but to take the chances for a second.

The instant the signal was shouted Dickinson fired. The dust flew from the breast of the loose-fitting black frock coat which Jackson wore, but he stood there like a pillar of adamant, apparently unharmed. Dickinson started back in horror and amazement, exclaiming, "My God, I have missed him." His stern and unrelenting antagonist took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The pistol did not respond. He looked and found it was only at half cock. A second time he took aim, and as the sharp crack rang out among the silent woods where the deadly scene was laid, Dickinson tottered and fell into the arms of his friend. He died the same night.

Jackson was able to mount his horse and ride home next day—barely able, for the bullet which seemed to miss him had really passed through the fleshy part of his [illegible] and cut the breast bone. His socks were full of blood which he walked in the fatal field; but he concealed the fact as he said, "because he did not want Dickinson to have the satisfaction of knowing that he had hit him at all." In answer to the question how he could, after receiving such a shock, retain his steadiness of nerve, he replied: "I believe I should have killed him had he shot me through the brain."

The wound never healed properly; was the occasion of frequent hemorrhages in later years, and ultimately caused his death.

There is no evidence going to show that Jackson ever repented this duel. Long afterward—indeed, only a few weeks before he died—a friend visiting his sick chamber happened to pick up an old pistol lying on the mantel. The keen-eyed invalid saw the movement, and remarked quietly, "That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson."

NEW YORK.

DONALDSON ON HIS TRAVELS.

BOLOGNA, July 27—Noon.—A balloon, under charge of Prof. Donaldson, containing representatives of the leading New York papers, which ascended yesterday afternoon at 4:15 o'clock, landed in Germantown, near this city, at 5:21 o'clock this morning. It ascended again to a high altitude, nearly describing a circle around the city, and proceeded in a southwesterly direction.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 27—Night.—Professor Donaldson's balloon passed over here at 11:30 this morning. The rope being within reaching distance it was taken hold of by a man on the ground and a conversation was held. Enquiries were made by the aeronauts as to the locality, &c., after which they threw out ballast and ascended, going in a northerly direction before a fair breeze.

THE FLOODS.

TERRIBLE WATER SPOUT IN NEVADA.

LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27—Noon. A dispatch from Eureka, Nevada, says a terrible water spout burst in the mountains yesterday, and swept through the town, filling twenty persons and causing great distraction to property. Another dispatch from Elko says a water spout crossed the Central Pacific Railroad track between Humboldt Wells and Toano, injuring it so that the western bound emigrant train cannot get through today.

Another despatch from Eureka gives the following particulars of the storm yesterday: It had been raining with great violence from early in the morning to noon, when the cloud burst on a lofty range of mountains to the eastward, and a vast volume of water rushed down the canon where the town is located. The canon part of the town was flooded in ten minutes by a fearful rush of water, which constantly increased in violence, depth and impetuosity. The people were hemmed, and every moment houses were torn from their foundations and swept away with their occupants. Ropes were procured and a line formed, and brave men, thus protected, dashed into the torrent, saving many lives. Only a few women and children were lost. Roger Rabinett, reported of the Sentinel, is among the drowned. The Sentinel office was swept away. The bodies are being brought to the Court House as fast as recovered. Three Chinamen were lost and thirty houses swept away, and all that part of the town in which were situated dance houses and other places of amusement is gone. The flood lasted only half an hour. It is believed that the total loss of life will reach twenty five or thirty.

EUROPE.

THE SPANISH QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 25—Noon.—In the Commons yesterday evening, Disraeli announced that the land transfer, the indicature and the endowed school bills would be withdrawn and the Parliament prorogued on the 8th of August.

Russell asked whether the government had made any remonstrance to France against the connivance of her authorities in the violation of the Spanish frontier by the Carlists. He especially referred to the rumors that the French government had interfered with Spain in a manner contrary to friendly relations and the law of nations; that Carlists escaping into France, instead of being returned, had been furnished with passports and permitted to cross and recross the frontier. He urged that in accordance with an ordinary courtesy due from one civilized nation to another, there should be no unnecessary delay in the formal recognition of the Spanish government by Great Britain.

Derby replied that Spain had not asked England to interfere and he considered the recognition of the Spanish government at present premature. When the time arrived it would be better that such recognition should be a collective act of all European powers.

It is reported from Spain that General Moriones won a great victory in Navarre, taking 1,500 Carlists prisoners.

The Telegraph's special from Berlin says it is reported that the German Goverment is making strenuous efforts to stop the supplies of weapons and money to the Carlists, and has called the attention of the Versailles government to the subject.

The Times special from Paris says the government consented to a recess because it hopes before the Assembly meets again to prepare a new constitutional bill for which it can in the meantime secure the support of the majority. The government hesitated to commit itself fully to the bill reported from the committee of 30, by Venaloon, because it was sure to be rejected.

If, in spite of protest and challenge, an illegal vote is polled, let the proper affidavits be at once made before the proper officer, so that the parties thus illegally voting may at once be arrested and thereby prevented from escaping the penalty provided by law in such cases. We repeat, let the proper affidavits be made and let the parties fraudulently voting be at once arrested.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The following is the act passed by the last Legislature concerning the election to be held in this State this year:

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That there shall be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874,) and every two years thereafter; Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 2. That there shall be an election held on the said first Thursday of August and every four years thereafter for the following officers: Solicitors for their respective judicial districts and for Clerks of the Superior Court for their respective counties.

Sec. 3. That there shall be an election held on the said first Thursday of August, and every eight years thereafter, for the following offices: Six Superior Court Judges for their respective judicial districts, in and for the following districts, to-wit: the first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth.

Sec. 4. That there shall be an election held on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (1876,) and every four years thereafter, for the following officers, to-wit: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General.

Sec. 5. That there shall be an election held on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878) and every eight years thereafter, for the following officers: Five Supreme Court Judges for the State, and six Superior Court Judges in and for the following judicial districts, to-wit: second, sixth, eighth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth.

Sec. 6. That whenever any vacancy shall exist in any of the above offices, by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by elections to be held in the manner and places, and under the same regulations and rules as is prescribed for general elections, at the first general election therafter, except as otherwise provided in the constitution.

Sec. 7. That the sheriff or other returning officer of every county shall, within thirty days after the election for Supreme Judges, transmit by mail or otherwise, (if by mail in a registered letter,) to the Governor of the State a statement of the votes taken in his county for each of said judges, which statement shall be in the form prescribed in sections twenty-three and twenty-four, chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, who shall open and compare the same in the presence of the Attorney General and Secretary of State and shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, proclaim the result of the same.

Sec. 8. That the Governor shall issue to every person duly elected to the office of Supreme Court Judge a commission certifying his appointment and duly after the Legislature shall elect, they shall have been proclaimed. That if the Governor shall refuse to issue his commission to any judge elect, in this State, as provided by law, they it shall be the duty of any judge of this State to administer the oath of office to any such judge upon production of satisfactory evidence of his election.

Sec. 9. That the sheriff and other returning officers of the counties of each judicial district shall meet on the third Monday of August at the following places in the several judicial districts, for the purpose of comparing the polls for the Superior Court Judges and Solicitors of the respective districts, to wit:

In the first, at the court house in the county of Pasquotank.

In the second, at the court house in the county of Washington.

In the third, at the court house in the county of Lenoir.

In the fourth, at the court house in the county of Hanover.

In the fifth, at the court house in the county of Richmond.

In the sixth, at the court house in the county of Franklin.

In the seventh, at the court house in the county of Guilford.

In the eighth, at the court house in the county of Dare.

In the ninth, at the court house in the county of Lincoln.

In the tenth, at the court house in the county of Wilkes.

In the eleventh, at the court house in the county of Yancey.

In the twelfth, at the court house in the county of Macon.

And such rules and regulations as are prescribed for members of Congress in their congressional districts, in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, section twenty-one, act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Sec. 10. That any person duly elected Superior Court Judge, or Solicitor in each of the said districts, upon obtaining a certificate of election, shall procure from the Governor a commission certifying his appointment, which the Governor shall issue on such certificate being produced.

Sec. 11. That the compensation to be allowed the returning officers for the comparing of the polls, as set forth in section eight, of the act, shall be the same as are allowed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, section twenty-seven, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for comparing votes for members of Congress.

Sec. 12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are not inconsistant with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: *Provided*, that any elector shall be elligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed. That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he purposes to vote.

Sec. 13. That at all elections for Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court and Solicitors, there shall be provided a separate box for such Supreme Court Judges and a separate one for the Superior Court Judges and Solicitors.

Sec. 14. That the members of the General Assembly, elected under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall assemble on the third Monday of November follow the date of their election.

Sec. 15. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 14th day of February, A. D. 1874.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1871-'72, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly, above recited:

(*Chapter 185, Acts of Assembly 1871-'72.*)

Section 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. *No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificate of registration shall be given.*

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Register shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to, the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day where he, together with said Judges of Election, shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. *Provided* that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has for any other reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 18. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket, and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void, and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

Sec. 23. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 24. Any registrar or judge of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioners, register of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been heretofore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six nor more than twelve months, or fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court and any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

THE "GENTLEMAN IN BLACK," who is the tutelar demon of dram-shops, assumes his sourest aspect when the rapid progress of VINEGAR BITTERS is reported "down below." The People's Vegetable Tonic is playing the mischief with his bitters fired with rum. All diseases which those demoniac nostrums aggravate, under pretense of relieving, such as indigestion, sick-headache, constipation, rheumatism, gout, and intermittent feversare cured by it. 4w

Information wanted as to the whereabouts of Judge Russell in the matter of the regulars and bolters Radical tickets in New Hanover county?

Intelligent voters desire to know under which flag he fights, the regular "old flag" or the bolter "old flag?"—Under which King, Birney or Mann? Heaton or Mann? Out with it.

RADICAL VIEWS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Senator Boutwell says:

And therefore, I say, if it were possible, as in the case where it is possible, to establish separate schools for black children and for white children, it would be the duty of Congress to either establish or liberalize such schools.

The theory of human equality cannot be taught in separate schools, taking into account the different conditions of the different masters of the families composing human society, but in the public schools, where children of all classes and conditions are brought together, this doctrine of human equality can be taught, and it is the chief means of securing the perpetuity of republican institutions. And inasmuch as we have in the country four million colored people, I assume that it is a public necessity that they and the white people of the country, with whom they are to be associated in political and public affairs, should be educated and made one in the fundamental ideas of human equality. Therefore, where it would be possible to establish distinct schools, I am against it as a matter of public policy.

Judge Russell says:

The proposition that any person or class may be prevented from remaining in a public place where others are open to full and free, and allowed to them only on account of color or race, will not be tolerated by any court honestly and sincerely desirous of upholding the constitution and the laws according to their true intent and meaning.

Mr. Neill McKay says:

Rally this last time and elect me, and there will be no police and no kitchen. Vote down the wealth and talent and the aid of the country.

PURE GERMAN

White Wine Vinegar,

ON RETAIL

Or in Family Packages of Five Gallons Each!

The Purest and Best Vinegar imported and as low in price as ordinary Cider Vinegar.

☞ Can be shipped to any part of the country.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,

5 and 7 North Front St.

July 23 1y1

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This universal Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine

Is eminently a Family Medicine, and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced with out fear. As a Remedy for MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

July 25 d&w

The Favorite Home Remedy,

PAIN-KILLER,

has for more than the public over THIRTY YEARS, a reliable house-wide and better reputation in any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the PAIN KILLER; but, while many extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally; while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore would say to all, that it is equally safe, whether used internally or externally. It is sufficient evidence of its efficacy, for any one, that, whether used internally or externally, it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has ever been in a wider spread sale of given such universal satisfaction.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a purely vegetable compound, prepared from the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine; and while it is a most effective remedy for pain, is a perfectly safe medicine, even in the most unskilful hands.

It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE and by being kept ready for immediate resort, will save many an hour of suffering, and many dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Cholera, Cholera Infantum and Diarrhœa, it affords the most prompt relief. For Bruises Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Sores, Old Wounds, or any case of bowel complaint, it is truly the most prized for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great causes of Sickness and Pain, Accidents, Injuries, Colds and Bowel Complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and all other kindred disorders, DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a Cathartic, A Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Anodyne, Anti-Spasmodic, Stimulant and Tonic, and has proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be an invaluable remedy.

We would caution the public against all worthless imitations, and refer to the "name of Davis" on the bottle.

Sold by Druggists. w

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the several polling places in New Hanover county on the first Thursday in August, 1874, for the following officers:

For Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, County Commissioners, Sheriff, County Treasurer, Register of Deeds, County Surveyor, Coroner and Clerk of the Superior Court, Judge of the Superior Court and Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial District.

A. R. BLACK, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1874.

July 4 DeodkwtiwtwtwtoS

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, Croup, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Affections, are relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Obtain only the genuine. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a box.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

[illegible] to any sufferer from that disease. The only remedy ever discovered that will cure. Sent free by mail. Address, with stamp, naming this paper, T. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by all druggists generally.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

No. 1, $25.

No. 2, $37.

No. 3, $42.

The best cheap Machine in the market; makes the Lock Stitch; easily operated; simple and durable. It will do the same work and only costs one half of the money of high priced machines.

Good Agents wanted in every county. For circulars and samples of work, address

D. G. MAXWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.,

General Agent for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

June 24 1m d1m&wdmch

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I HEREBY TAKE THIS OCCASION TO announce myself as a candidate to fill the office of SHERIFF, which I now hold, and respectfully to solicit your suffrages at the election to be held on Thursday, the 6th day of August.

A. R. BLACK.

June 28 150-tf

W. C. McNEELY, of N. C.,

WITH

C. N. HOWARD & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

REFERENCES: Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Garretsville, Ohio; Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Cash Advanced on Cotton, Naval Stores, Dry Fruits, Peanuts, &c.

☞ Will fill orders for Groceries, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Bagging, Iron Ties, &c.

June 12 w3m

For Register of Deeds.

WE HEREBY ANNOUNCE JAMES THOMPSON as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover county.

MANY CITIZENS.

april 24 98-d3t&wtc

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING

SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w6m

$300,000

Missouri State Lotteries.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

OF 50,000 NUMBERS

DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $50,000, and 5,380 Prizes, amounting to $58,870. Drawn every Saturday during the year.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Managers,
St. Louis, Mo.

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april 9 8d&wly-eod

L. D. SINE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$50,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

16TH REGULAR MONTHLY

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn Monday, Aug. 10th, 1874

One Grand Capital Prize of $5,000 in Gold!

Two Prizes $1,000 } Greenbacks
Two Prizes $500 }
Five Prizes $100 }

One Family Carriage and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1,500. One Horse and Buggy, with Silver mounted Harness, worth $450.

One Fine Rosewood Piano, worth $550. Five Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 750 Gold and Silver Levor Hunting Watches (ladies' and gents'), worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Number of Gifts, 1,000. Tickets limited to 50,000

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE,
101 W. Fifth St.
CINCINNATI, O.

L. D. SINE, Box 86,

July 4 120-d&w.

$25 A DAY GUARANTEED using our WELL AUGER & DRILL in good territory. Endorsed by Governors of IOWA, ARKANSAS & DAKOTA. Catalogue free. W. GILES, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

PEOPLE IN BLUE PONDS.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by all Druggists.

BELLEVUE HIGH SCHOOL,

(On N. and Tenn. Railroad, 37 Miles West of Lynchburg.)

BEDFORD CITY, VIRGINIA

The Tenth Annual Session will begin Sept. 6th, 1874, and will close June 30th, 1875. A corps of instructors. Unsurpassed facilities for thorough instruction. For catalogue or information address Bellevue P. O., WM. B. ABBOTT, Principal.

July 1 [illegible]

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years Millions have intently watched his perilous yet heroic struggles, and grieved over every fresh report. Now appears the Complete Life-History of this world-renowned explorer and missionary, of his perilous travels and wealth of a wild and wonderful country. It is just ready. Agents Wanted quickly. One agent sold 161, another 103 one week. For particulars address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, O. 4w

AGENTS Wanted for the CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER of the United States.

No book has ever been published of such universal interest to the American people. It appeals to no particular class alone, but to all. Sells to men and women of all professions, trades, occupations and political opinions—to Farmers, Lawyers, Business Men, Mechanics, Physicians, Politicians, Teachers, Students, Manufacturers, Salesmen, men of learning and men who can only read, to old and young. All want it—a book of constant reference, and to preserve for their children and children's children so the only complete and reliable work showing the gigantic results of The First One Hundred Years of the Greatest Republic the World Ever Saw. It is not a luxury but a necessity to every well informed American citizen. Agents make $50 to $100 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & MCCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

DYSPEPSIA CURED

Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting or Foul Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McILHENNY, Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 145 Eighth St., N. Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

Forewarned, Forearmed. To be forearmed now when you are threatened with all the ailments caused by debilitating spring and Summer weather is to make free use of

JURUBEBA

which will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, Purify the blood, strengthen the Uterine and Urinary organs, invigorate the System, and make you enjoy life as you ought. Price $1 a bottle.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Agent,
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NOTICE.

Stephen W. Neill, Administrator of John Mills, deceased, Petitioner, against John Mills, Clifford Mills, and others, Defendants.

Special Proceeding to make Real Estate Assets.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Sheriff of Onslow County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons James Mills, Mrs. Nancy Taylor and her husband Jackson Taylor, Jane (a minor and her husband Stephen Hendrickson, Lizzy Mills, Bryant Mills, Uzza Mills, Hollard Ashe and her husband Amos Askew, Ann Koonley, James L. Miles, Ann M. Nobles, wife of plaintiff and petitioner, Mary W. Hodges and her husband Samuel W. Hodges, Nursing King and her husband Jesse King, Betsy Washburn, W. S. Byrd, Francis D. Koonce, John Mills, son of aforesaid, Uzza Neill, Eliza Turner and her husband, Lewis Turner, who resided in the State of Illinois when last heard of), William, John, James, Uzza, Lott and Edward Mills, and the other heirs of William Mills, deceased, (